But gentlemen speak of the difficulty of making the boundary; and the condition of the border States of Maryland and Kentucky is particularly referred to. Undoubtedly each State would have the right to determine for itself to which section of the Confederacy it would belong. If these two States were to unite with the North, then as it would not be possible for them to change their condition immediately with respect to slavery, if they ever did, they would for many years, form a barrier against the aggressions of the free States, until, in short, the South would materially worse off than I have shown her to be, if however, be some great countervailing advantages. She is in advance of most of the southern States in manufactures, and a duty on northern imports would and New Orleans would expand rapidly. The like ern States.

If the productions of these States were subjected to a duty she might for a time have a monopoly in the trade. I would do injustice to these two States if I supposed that they would be governed solely or even tucky are filled with as courageous, as generous, and as noble-minded men and women as exist on earth; and, following their bold impulses, they would make ancestors on the battle-fields of the revolution. Rather than that they should separate from us, I think it far more probable that some of the northwestern free Where the extinguished Spartans still are free. States would find it to their advantage to go with the In their proud charnel of Thermopyle." South. But we have been threatened that the North will take possession of the lower Mississippi. The British tried that in 1815, but found Andrew Jackson and some of the southwestern militia-men in the way. In the thirty-five years that have since passed, those States have become populous and strong, and would doubtless be able to protect their waters from aggression. The southern States have now a free population of six millions, and, producing in succession such soldiers as Washington, Jackson, eign aggression.

submit it, then, Mr. Chairman, calmly to north- power to molest us. ern gentleman, that they had better make up their quiesce in the Missouri compromise line. I should would be ruinous to us, it would not in the end and having the mountain chain and desert on the possession of the country along the Gulf of Mexico, well suited to be occupied by our slave population. I mean, sir, that no restriction ought to be imposed by Congress on this territory, but that after it has been left open to all classes for a proper period, the majority may then, when they make a State constitution determine for themselves whether they permit slavery or not. The South will acquiesce in any rea-

we are met by the senseless and insane cry of "Un-Sir, I am disgusted with it. When it comes from northern gentlemen who are attackband of robbers had surrounded a dwelling, and when the action of the meeting—viz: the inmates attempted to resist, the assailants should Maj. M. M. Wilson, Dr. O. Campbell, C. W. raise the shout of "Peace-union-harmony!" If they will do us justice, we do not need their lectures. As long as they refuse it, their declarations seem miserable, hypocritical cant. When these things come from southern men, I have even less respect for them. Even the most cowardly men, when threatened with personal injury, do not usually announce in advance that they mean to submit to all the chastisement which an adversary may choose to inflict. And those persons who seeing the aggressive attitude of the North, and its numerical power, declare in advance that for their parts they intend to submit to whatever the majority may do, are taking the best course to aid our assailants, and need not wonder if the country regards them as enemics of the

But when we ask for justice, and to be let alone

If northern gentlemen will do us justice on this great question, we may consent to submit to lesser Commons equally between Gaston and this County. the settlement of the difficulties now existing. evils. We may acquiesce in a most oppressive revenue system. We may tolerate a most unequal distribution of the public expenditures. We may bear the loss of our fugitive slaves, incurred because the Legislatures of the northern States have nullified an essential provision of the Constitution, without which the Union could not have been formed, because mere pecuniary considerations are not controlling with us. We may even permit such portions of the northern people as are destitute of proper self-respect, to send | Lincoln County-Capt. John F. Hoke, as our first up here occasionally representatives whose sole busi- choice for Senator-but we will support any good find themselves in a small minority. The next truth equal amount of concession, he thought he might ness seems to be to irritate as much as possible southern feeling, and pander to the prejudices of the worst part of the northern community. We may allow that man appointed the following Delegates, viz: Hon. the northern States may keep up and foster in their H. W. Conner, Burton Craige, Andrew H. Shuford, bosoms abolition societies, whose main purpose is to scatter firebrands throughout the South, or incite servile insurrections, and stimulate, by licentious pic-tures, our negroes to invade the persons of our white women. But if, in addition to all these wrongs and D. Wichoff, A. Ikerd, Dr. O. Campbell, and B. C. there by authority of law. Facts are of importance magnanimity should ever go together. On the part insults, you intend to degrade and utterly ruin the Allen. South, then we don't go it. We do not love you, people of the North, well enough to become your slaves. God has given us the power and the will to Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be resist. Our fathers acquired our liberty by the sword, and with it, at every hazard, we will maintain it. ded to the Carolina Republican and Lincoln Courier stituents. It had been repeatedly declared that slave-But before resorting to that instrument, I hold that for publication, with the request that the Standard all constitutional means should be exhausted. It is, copy the same. sir, a wise provision of Providence that less force is required to resist an attack than to make it. The Constitution of the United States has been well framed on these principles. While, therefore, a majority ed on these principles. While, therefore, a majority is necessary to pass a measure, one-fifth of the members may demand the yeas and nays. In spite, therefore, of any change of rule which the majority can fore, of any change of rule which the south that the south the south the majority can fore, of any change of rule which the majority can fore, of any change of rule which the majority can fore, of any change of rule which the majority can fore, of any change of rule which the south that the south t make as long as this constitutional provision stands, a minority of one-fifth or more, if firm, and sustained by the people at home, can stop the wheels of the Government. If it is ascertained that no proper settlement can be gotten of the Territorial question, it be done to save Georgia's honor and Georgia's rights. fornia, and that no provision should be made either the flames, shrieking, in their calamities, for help from would be in the power of the southern members to Every member seemed to feel the weighty responsi- for the prohibition or admission of slavery in those Heaven. defeat all the appropriation bills, and bring the Gov- bility that devolved upon him; that it was no child's territories. ernment to a dead halt. Perhaps it might be well to play in which he was engaged, and that the destinies member, that when the civil and diplomatic approupon his action. There was debate, but it was not sition to act in harmony with the other branches of priation bill was under consideration, with the amendwhether Georgia should maintain her rights; but how the Government, he could not consent to any derelicone side there was sentiment, and sentiment from the Senate known as Walker's, which would have settled the question of slavery in the Territories, a number of northern gentlemen resolved to defeat that bill and all other business by constantly calling for the yeas and nays, if they did not succeed in the stilling out that amendment. I results to the succeed whether Georgia should maintain her rights; but how she the Government, he could not consent to any dereliction of his duty towards the territories by abandoning them exposed to all the dangers of anarchy, when it was possible to prevent it. It was the duty of Congress to legislate for the territories, and to extend to them the benefits and protection. The Government, he could not consent to any dereliction of his duty towards the territories by abandoning them, and leaving them exposed to all the dangers of anarchy, when it was possible to prevent it. It was the duty of Congress to legislate for the territories, and to extend to them the benefits and protection. in striking out that amendment. I recollect perfect- District of Columbia; prohibit the slave trade be- tion of a government and laws. to vote against striking out that amendment, which was the pending motion, a member of high standing free States shall not be delivered up on the demand nor perhaps at any time, to enter into an examination from Massachusetts said to me, "You need not give of the Governor, that then upon the occurrence of of the question contained in these resolutions. It succeed in changing it, we shall prevent its adoption by having the year and nays on motions to adjourn, and calls of the House, till the end of the session."

We learn there are quite a number of this de to go into the question of what are the true limits, of bers of a convention, which convention shall determine upon the mode and measures of redress.

We learn there are quite a number of this de to go into the question of what are the true limits, of persons here from various sections of the agood title to any portion of the territory called New Norfolk. of northern gentlemen, as I went through the House, I had no doubt but that, as he said, enough had agreed

views as are likely to be adopted by the South. Your failed. It is not long since, too, that another citizen. Mr. Clay's Speech and Resolutions. views as are likely to be adopted by the South. Your course of aggression is already arraying against you all the highest minds of the South—men of high intellect, and higher patriotism, whose utter indifference to all personal considerations will make them, in the language of my eloquent friend from Georgia, [Mr. Toombs,] "devote all they have and all they are to this cause."

It is not long since, too, that another citizen, of Mr. Clay submitted in the Senate, on Tuesday the million bill then pending in the Senate, by speaking till the end of the session. As northern gentlemen have therefore been accustomed to this mode of resistance to such measures as they do not like, I have the Slavery question. It has been rumored, for some to this cause."

a fair settlement of this quantion, I should be pleased to see the civil and diplomatic bill, the army and navy bill, and all other appropriations, fail. We should thereby make every officer and every expectant of public money directly interested in having justice done to the South. It would be far better to have this temporary inconvenience for a year or two, than that we should see a bloody revolution, or something worse. I hold it to be the duty of every southern I take it, however, that their interest would lead them to prefer an association with the South. With refto fugitive slaves, Maryland would not be vention, take such steps as might be necessary to asboth sections to make provisional governments, to be-

come permanent ones in the end. give her for the time better prices on such things as ern press, that the members from that section ought priate territorial governments ought to be established now come from the North. Baltimore would perhaps, to expel such as interrupt their proceedings. Let by Congress in all of the said territory not assigned from its considerable size and its capital, become the them try the experiment. I tell gentlemen, that this as the boundaries of the proposed State of California, New York of the South. New York itself must at is our slaveholding territory. We do not intend to without the adoption of any restriction or condition once lose more than half its foreign trade. Charleston leave it. If they think they can remove us, it is a on the subject of slavery. proper case for trial. In the present temper of the 3. Resolved. That the western boundary of the State might occur to the cities of Virginia. Even the little public mind, it is probable that a collision of the kind of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, comtowns on the eastern coast of my own State would here might electrify the country, as did the little mencing one marine league from its mouth, and runmore than recover the trade which they had prior to skirmish at Lexington the colonies in their then exthe war duties and the tariff of 1816. The northern cited state. Such a struggle, whoever might prove ico; thence, with that line, eastwardly; and so contier of counties in Kentucky would perhaps be obli- the victors in it, would not leave here a quorum to do tinuing, in the same direction, to the line as establishged to remove their slaves to the South. But there business. Gentlemen may call this treason—high ed between the United States and Spain, excluding thing pledged to pay her debts becomes the property would be to her advantages in the change, similar to treason—the highest that the world ever saw. But any portion of New Mexico, whether lying on the those of Maryland. Kentucky supplies the South their words are idle. We shall defeat their move- east or west of that river. with live stock to a great extent; but she has to en- ments against us. But even if I thought otherwise, I 4. Resolved, That it be proposed to the State of counter the competition of Ohio and other northwest- would still resist. Sooner than submit to what they Texas, that the United States will provide for the propose, I would rather see the South like Poland, under the iron heel of the conqueror. I would rather

that she should find the fate of Hungary. that the gallant Hungarians asserted their independmainly by calculations of interest. Maryland and Ken- ence. Though in the midst of, and struggling against in consideration of the said duties, so pledged, having those two immense empires, that could bring more than a million of armed men into the field, they were successful at first in beating down the power of Auscommon cause with their oppressed sisters of the tria. It was not until some of her sons became trail-South, and, if necessary, take their places where the ors that Hungary was finally overpowered, borne the blows might fall thickest in the front of the col- down, and pressed to death by the long columns and umn, with the same high feeling that animated their gigantic strength of Russia. If necessary, let such has to any part of New Mexico.

Rather let the future traveller, as he passes over a blackened and desert waste, at least exclaim, " Here lived and died as noble a race as the sun ever shone upon." If we were to wait until your measures were consummated, and your coil, like that of a great serpent, was completely around us, then we might be crushed. Seeing the danger, we have the wisdom and the courage to meet the attack now, while we have the power to resist. We must prove victors in this struggle. If we repel the waves of aggression Scott and Taylor, need have no serious fears of for- now, we shall have peace. The Abolitionists defeat-

I have thus, sir, frankly spoken my opinions on this minds to give us at once a fair settlement; not cheat great question, with no purpose to menace, but only us by a mere empty form, without reality, but give to warn. Gentlemen of the North ought themselves something substantial for the South. We might ac- to see that, while submission to what they propose individually prefer, under all the circumstances, giv- beneficial to their section. Seeing, then, the issue pends exclusively upon their own particular laws." ing up the whole of California, provided, we could in all its bearings, it is for them to decide. They have all on this side of it, up to about the parallel of hold in their hands the destiny of the existing gov- preparation of these Resolutions, and he carnestly de-40°, not far from the northern line of the State of ernment. Should circumstances divide us, I wish Missouri, rather than its southern-36° 30'. We that you may prosper. From all my knowledge of would thus, by getting the whole of New Mexico, the elements of your society, I have doubts. That we shall, under the favor of Providence, in all events, west, obtain a proper frontier. We might then ac- take care of ourselves, I have no fears. In conclu- his Resolutions; and knowing the interest which is quire, at some future day, whether united or divided, sion, I have to say: Do us justice, and we continue felt by our readers on this subject, we give his reto stand with you; attempt to trample on us, and we

> DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CATAWBA. A large and respectable number of the Democrats ton, on Wednesday of the County Court, (23d instant,) for the purpose of sending Delegates to the State Convention, &c.

When, on motion of Dr. Campbell, Dr. A. M. Powell was called to the Chair, and H. B. Weatherspoon and C. W. Harmon were appointed Secretaries.

reported as follows-viz:

County, feel a deep interest in the approaching Elec-

County in the Democratic State Convention to be and satisfaction. held in - on - day of - for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor.

Resolved, That as the Counties of Gaston, Lincoln, and Catawha, are entitled to one Senator and four Commoners, we are willing to give Lincoln County the Senator, and to divide the Representatives in the Resolved. That we recommend Monday of our next Superior Court, as a day suitable to hold a County Convention, to nominate two candidates for the Commons, on the part of this county; and that this convention shall be composed of Twenty delegates, from truth was the conviction of his own deliberations; he was founded on mutual forbearance, and originating each Captain's company in this county, -selected and

instructed, as each company may think proper. And that each delegate shall be entitled to cast one vote. and true democrat that they may nominate. In accordance with the first resolution, the chair-

Wm. Long, John Wilfong, Henderson Sherrill, Daniel Loretz, Andrew Fry, Joseph Wilson, Daniel Leonard. John Killian, Dr. P. L. Yont, Jonas Cline,

were added to the list.

A. M. POWELL, Chairman. C. W. HARMON. Secretaries. H. B. WEATHERSPOON,

give such a cup to northern gentlemen; for I well re- of the South and of the Union might be suspended ly that while I was pressing a Pennsylvania member tween the States; admit California into the Union:

Milledgville Union, Jan. 29th.

I tell gentlemen that if we cannot in advance get on this question; and these Resolutions, we presume, are the result of his most anxious reflections on the

subject. They are as follows: "It being desirable, for the peace and harmony of the Union of these United States, to settle and adjust amicably all existing questions of controversy between them, rising out of the institution of slavery, upon a

fair, equitable and just basis, therefore 1. Resolved, That California, with suitable bounrepresentative to stay here and prevent, till the close of our official term, the passage of measures that one of the States of this Union, without the imposi-

sert their right to a share in the public territory. If and is not likely to be introduced into any of the tershe were not in fact less molested. There would, this interregnum were to continue long, it might drive ritory acquired by the United States from the republic by law, either for its introduction into, or its exclusion But it is advised, in certain portions of the north- from, any part of the said territory; and that appro-

payment of all that portion of the legitimate and bona fide public debt of that State contracted prior to its this pledge, should pay the debts due to the crediannexation to the United States, and for which the It was but the other day, and under our own eyes, duties on foreign imports were pledged, by the said State, to its creditors, not exceeding the sum of been no longer applicable to that object after the said annexation, but having thenceforward become payable to the United States; and upon the condition, also, that the said State of Texas shall, by some solemn and authentic act of her legislature or of a convention, relinquish to the United States any claim which it of coasting vessels, and instead of receiving imports

> 5. Resolved, That it is inexpedient to abolish slavecontinues to exist in the State of Maryland, without duties on her imports would in a few years have been the consent of that State, without the consent of the sufficient to pay her debt. This proposal was made people of the District, and without just compensation another condition, on the condition that Texas should to the owners of slaves within the District.

6. But resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit, within the District, the slave trade in slaves brought

7. Resolved. That more effectual provision ought the Constitution, for the restitution and delivery of ed together. The fifth asserted substantially no othed before the country on the main issue, will not have persons bound to service or labor in any State, who cr principle than what was asserted by a resolution of may escape into any other State or territory in the his submitted in the Senate twelve years ago, and

> hibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slaveholding States; but that the admission or exclusion should not be done, except with the assent of Maryof slaves brought from one into another of them de-Mr. Clay said he had devoted a long time to the

sired that Senators would examine them thoroughly before opposition was raised to them. He then proceeded to speak at some length in explanation of

"As to the first Resolution above, Mr. Clay said it was acknowledged by all that there had been some of Catawba, assembled at the Court House, in New- irregularity in the movements adopted in California, resulting in the formation of a constitution, and the application on her part for admission into the Union as a State. The course pursued was admitted to be irregular. It was not preceded by any act of Congress defining her boundaries, as was the usual practice heretofore. Michigan was the first State which, The object of the meeting being explained, a Com- without being authorized by an act of Congress, ing us, it falls upon my ear as it would do if a mittee of five was appointed to draft Resolutions for formed a constitution and knocked at the doors of Congress for admission into the Union. He had opposed that departure from the usual practice, but the Harmon, Eli E. Deal, and H. B. Weatherspoon, who majority had decided otherwise; but it must be acknowledged that there was far greater reason for the Whereas the time will soon be at hand, when the course pursued by California, than there was for people of North Carolina will be called upon to elect Michigan to do what she had done. Happily the Governor and members of both branches of the event of Michigan's admission into the Union had Legislature; and, as we, the Democracy of Catawba proved highly advantageous; she was now a bright star in the constellation, and she has sent here to mingle in our councils Senators of great ability, and Resolved, That the Chairman of the meeting appoint one particularly of the most distinguished character, Twenty delegates, to represent the democracy of this and with whom they all might associate with pride

> If California be admitted, too, even with these ir- meet with a general acquiescence. regularities, like Michigan, she too may send here Senators actuated by patriotism and a desire to pro- our American and English ancestors, of an occasional mote the good interests of the country. The resolu- declaration of great fundamental principles, would lution provides for her admission into the Union, and be the best plan to pursue, and the Senate now had forms a part of the general plan he had prepared for before them that plan of settling the great difficulties

The second resolution proposes two truths, one of was aware that there were other Senators who enter- in mutual concession and conciliation. tained different ground; but when those Senators have considered the question more fully, they will Resolved, That we recommend to the democracy of perhaps change their opinions. If they should still pause and consider well upon what had occurred

The third and fourth resolutions shouldbe read and a good title to any portion of the territory called New Mexico. Yet, while holding this opinion, he was free to admit, that looking at the grounds stated as to have enabled them to effect their purpose, if the giotion to change the character of the amendment had street to keep the money market from getting tight.

A wag says that rather matner mane recently reported in the last six months, besides purchasing recently \$130,000 worth of rail-

aioners who treated with Mexico, and the ect that all the country has been since given up to the United States by Mexico, and without giving to these facts all the weight and importance attached to them by gentlemen, there was established a plausi-

ble show of a claim, but not a good title.

Without now going into the inquiry whether the
Nueces or the Del Norte is or was the true boundaof the Rio del Norte, and running along that river to the southern line of New Mexico, and thence along the line of New Mexico eastwardly to the old line established by the United States and Spain. She would then be a country large enough, when peopled, to make three or four States.

The other resolution makes a proposition to Texas. on one side. It proposes that the United States will provide for the payment of all that portion of her debts which have been secured by a pledge-made when Texas was a republic and competent to make such a pledge -of the duties arising from her foreign imports. How much that debt was, he could not, with all his efforts, ascertain; but it made but little difference. It was the principle he proposed to establish, and in the assertion of a principle the amount was not necessary. The ground on which he proposed that the United States should assume this debt was one which he had more than once advocated, as founded on the principles of truth and justice.

Texas was a free and independent nation : as such she had invited the world to make loans to her to enable her to prosecute the war then existing between her and Mexico, and she told all those whom she had invited to make this loan that she would sapended in her war for independence. Afterwards she annexes herself to the United States, and the payment of her debt is now turned into the vaults of the treasury of the United States. Now, he thought, that by all the principles of honor and justice known amongst men, the United States, the recipients of tors, at least as far as the thing pledged would go to that object. There were three parties to the affair -Texas, the creditor, and the United States; and the United States could not do any thing to the prejudice or wrong of third parties.

How much of that debt would now exist if this pledged fund had not been transferred to the United States, is uncertain. The trade to Galveston and the other ports of Texas was now principally in the hands from Europe, the goods were sent there from the other States of the Union. But it is certain that, if relinquish any claim to any portion of the territory called New Mexico. Now, she had no valid title to any portion of that territory, but merely a claim; and into it from States or places beyond the limits of the with a general desire to have harmony and peace, she District, either to be sold therein as merchandise, or and the United States might do, as is done by indito be transported to other markets without the District viduals, compromise, and the United States pay something even for a disputed claim for the sake of peace. The fifth and sixth resolutions, like the third and to be made by law, according to the requirement of fourth, had some connexion, and should be consider-

quired that the abolition of slavery in this District The sixth resolution is, that the slave trade should

be abolished or prohibted in the District. It was not that the alienation or transfer of slaves between the inhabitants or between neighbor and neighbor should be prohibited, nor that the rights of property among the residents of the District should be affected. the slave trade, pronounced to be an abominable traffic more than forty years ago by a distinguished son of Virginia, Mr. Randolph, should be broken up at marks as we find them reported in the Washington least in this District. It was a mistake of gentlemen To all the Northern Whigs from the North if they supposed that the regular traders in slaves are looked upon with particular favor at the South. On the contrary, they were sometimes unjustly excluded from social intercourse on account of the odium attaching to their business.

There was no reason why the trade should be allowed to exist here any longer. There was, if it was desired to have a large number of slaves together for sale, Alexandria, Petersburg, Richmond, Annapolis, trader go there and establish his jails and his prisons, and not in this place, the capitol of the nation, where too often are shocked the feelings of gentlemen, by seeing slaves in chains, and in long trains driven down the Avenue, from the Capitol to that house where resides the President of a free Republic. He spoke the sentiments of many southern men when he declared the slave trade, now carried on in this city, to be

had been made plain and obvious by the debate already had upon the bill before the Senate. It was obvious, and expressing his regret that he should do any thing also, that no legislation is necessary, nor was it intended that any should follow the eight resolution. It established a truth sustained by law, and would

He had thought that a resort to the old custom of

How far it might prove acceptable to the two parlaw and the other of fact. The truth of law is, that ties to this question, it was not for him to say. It there does not exist, at this time, slavery in any por- should be acceptable to both. There was in the action of the territories acquired from Mexico. This ceptance of it no sacrifice of principle by either. It

At the North he knew there was a deep opposition to slavery, an opposition dictated by the feelings of the purest humanity and philanthropy. But while hold to their opinion, he thought it likely they would he believed there was, in these resolutions, about an stated in the resolution was one of fact. It was, that have asked more from the North, in the way of conslavery was not likely ever to exist in the territories cession, than from the South. With the gentlemen acquired from Mexico. It was one evident to all from the free States, what was this subject but an Senators. From all he had heard; from all that had abstraction? An abstraction, it was true, based upbeen stated by the witnesses of affairs there; from all on the principles of humanity and philanthropy, nothat had transpired, and all that would transpire, he ble when not dictated or used for party ends and parwas satisfied that slavery would never exist on one ty purposes. The North was also numerically great-George Setzer, Joseph Lawrence, Dr. A. Ray, W. single foot of that territory, not even if established er than the slave States, and greatness of power and to the consideration of this subject. He ask Sena- of the North, the opposition to slavery was a senti-When, on motion, the Chairman and Secretaries tors, and particularly those from the free States, to ment of philanthropy and humanity; and when sentiments of that kind are entertained with the wish since they had met at the Capitol-what had oc- and disposition to make sacrifices to enforce them. ry would never be allowed in California; and Cali- who cannot sympathize with you, it is not so. On fornia has, in convention, by an unanimous vote, and the one side, it is a sentiment without any sacrifice, in a convention where some of the members were or peril, or danger, or loss; on the other, there must slaveholders, or from slave-holding States-from be a vast and incalculable sacrifice of property-Mississippi, and perhaps other southern States-de- without you of the North being burdened with any clared against slavery, and for ever excluded it from portion of it-a sacrifice of all the social relations of

Is this in the free States? No: but in the slave high authority, and anxious to find himself in a por measures introduced by you, and carried further than

Bound to Liberia. Fifty-five negroes, emancipated by the late T. Capeheart, Esq., of Hertford county, North Carolina, arrived here yesterday evening in the steamer Star, to take passage in the packet for Liberia, which is expected to sail in a few days. from Massachusetts said to me, "You need not give of the Governor, that then upon the occurrence of yourself any trouble about this matter; if we do not either of these events, the Governor within sixty days was a very complex and somewhat difficult subject was a very complex and somewhat difficult subject. We learn there are quite a number of this description of persons here from various sections of the country,

> Norfolk Argus. A wag says that Father Mathew has recently re- the foundation of that title, first at the law of 1836 a dividend of three per cent, for the last six months,

NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD

RALEIGH:

PEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1850. MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTIONS. ry of Texas, he had proposed, by his resolution, to Mr. Clay's so-called Compromise Resolutions, any Convention at this time. It says:

which will be found in another column, were opposed in the Senate as soon as they were offered. No one doubted the sincerity of his motives; yet his compromise was at once declared to be out of the greation by Southern Senators. It appears to be all

We were particularly struck with the statesman-like emarks of Col. King, of Alabama, on the occasion and the manner in which he was sustained by Messrs. Davis, Butler, Berrien, and other Southern men, furnishes the strongest proof that Mr. Clay's Resolutions cannot pass without being modified, and indeed in many respects radically changed.

In the course of the debate Mr. Clay was understood distinctly to repudiate the Missouri Comprohe would give no vote, the result of which might, in any event or under any circumstances, authorize Slavery in California or New Mexico. With such views and such a spirit it is hardly to be expected that Mr. Clay can do much, if any thing, towards set-

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES. We called at Mr. Woltering's Shop, near the De pot in this City, a few days since, to look at a couple of Turpentine Stills which he has finished to order. They are made of copper, perfectly tight, and appear to be as strong and as durable as any Distiller could wish. One of them is for Mr. Clements, and the other for Mr. Gordon, of Johnston County. We learn that Mr. Woltering has heretofore made Stills of this kind for gentlemen in Cumberland and Johnston, and that his Stills, after being sufficiently tested, have been approved as equal to any from other portions of the Union.

Mr. Woltering was the first, we believe, to introduce the manufacture of Turpentine Stills into this State; and as the demand for these Stills is every ry in the District of Columbia, whilst that institution Texas had not become a State of this Union, the day increasing among us, we hope that he may be patronized in preference to sending the money out

We also saw, at Mr. Woltering's, a specimen some locks which he is preparing for Wayne Countv Jail. They seem to be as strong, as easily worked, and as well finished as any we ever saw from Northern establishments.

We invite the attention of the public to Mr. Wo tering's Advertisement, in our paper of to-day.

the free States who is sound upon the Slavery ques- should still consider that the best plan for obtaining 8. Resolved, That Congress has no power to pro- Senate. That resolution was passed in 1838, and re- He ought to have a monument. We reckon he might be invited to come South; and if he should, we proland, the assent of the people of the District, and up-on a full compensation to the owners of the slaves. the crowd. We could agree to almost any thing, in the crowd. We could agree to almost any thing, in the way of civility, for the rare priviledge of seeing such an individual. " One" Whig in the free States sound upon the Slavery question! We take pleasure in informing the Editor of the Register that we have given him due "credit" for this item, and that destruction to the Union, and it may produce calamithe account now stands as follows:

DR. THE SOUTH IN ACCOUNT WITH THE NORTH: CR. but one against the South Whig, sound on the Slavery question. on the Slavery question. It will take a number of credits to balance the ac-

FOOTE UPON SEWARD AGAIN. Senator Foote has again been excoriating the New our harmony or impede our march to greatness. York demagogue. On the 28th ultimo, the bill heretofore introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mason providing for the recovery of fugitive slaves being un- Union and of Southern rights. der consideration, Mr. Seward offered a substitute for the bill, the object of which is to secure trial by jury, habeas corpus, &c., to the slave, and which, if adopted by Congress, would certainly result in defeating all the efforts of the master to reclaim his property. This was no doubt Seward's object; but Foote, professing great regard for the Senator's fame, to dash his Presidential aspirations, proceeded to exhort him for some time to mend his ways, to learn wisdom, and do better. He introduced, with fine effect, a conversation which occurred some years since in Richmond, between Gov. Smith and Ex-Governor Seward, in which the Ex-Governor, in his great zeal in behalf of the free negroes, proposed to Gov. Smith to exchange " cargoes of Germans and Irish" from New York for the free blacks of the Old Domin-

We look upon William H. Seward as one of the very worst public men in this country; and we take occasion to thank Mr. Foote for the attentions he has recently paid him. We hope he will continue to watch, excoriate, and expose him.

MR. SECRETARY HOWZE.

We observe that Mr. Howze, the Secretary of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, General Taylor do? Are we to look for an answer has written another one-sided, partizan article for the to this question in the fact that he stimulated the peo Wilmington Commercial. He speaks of Senator Foote as "a rowdy and bully," and says he "cannot full knowledge that they would exclude Slavery! Or feel otherwise" than confident of an amicable settle- to the further fact that he now insists that Congress reent of the slavery question, "while Gen. Taylor is shall admit California, without reference to bounds President and Henry Clay is in the Senate."

jection to Mr. Howze's connection with the Commer- Douglas, in a speech delivered during the campaign cial, so long as he keeps his pen, as Corresponding Ed- at Montgomery, Alabama, to the effect that if the South itor, out of politics; but when he comes forward to take was ever betrayed on this Slavery question it would part against a Democratic candidate for Congress, to be in a quarter least suspected and by a Souther denounce a Democratic Senator and a gentleman as man. The prediction struck us at the time, and we "a rowdy and a bully," or to laud Gen. Taylor or fear it is about to be be fulfilled. Gen. Cass has not Mr. Clay, we shall enter our protest, as we have a betrayed us, nor does the Register even believe he well paid for his services. The State is largely interested in this Company. The money of the people of both parties has been invested in its stock; and yet here is one of the Officers of this Company, draw- any great degree of hope. ing his daily bread from funds contributed by both Much as he was disposed at all times to defer to States, and produced not intentionally, but by the Whigs and Democrats, using his position, his time, and his influence to decry and underrate one of these parties! Is there no remedy for such indecent—such outrageous conduct?

This may appear to some a small matter; but we tell the friends of this Company, and its officers especially, that a circumstance of this sort may inflict more injury upon the cause of Internal Improvements than they, perhaps, have any idea of. What says the Commercial? Has it any apology to offer for

The Register has been the "funniest" paper, during the last few days, that we remember to-have seen. It is literally crowded with fun. The Editor has been absent, and a "Locum Tenens" has been at we find it impossible to crowd into this week's p" work. We beg the Editor to return as soon as pos- per. They shall appear in our next. Also, the spir sible, else we shall laugh ourselves to death, and the ited proceedings of the New Hanover Southern Right City itself may go off in convulsions.

THE REGISTER-SLAVERY QUESTION The Register has improved very much of late on the Slavery question, yet it is still far from being right. It gives a good pail of milk, and then kicks it over. It talks, but it neither acts nor advises action, It is clearly of opinion that something ought to be

done, yet it opposes the Nashville Convention, a "While, therefore, we oppose the Nashville Con-vention, or any Convention, yet, until something is done, requiring action, counter-action on our part; we warn our Northern friends that there is a point, bewond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. The South has been insulted, wronged, stung almost to madness, and the restraining influence of our wisest

and coolest heads is even now needed to preserve the

peace, and to save the Union; although as yet they injuries have not been embodied in acts." Now such as that, we respectfully submit, is little better than whining and gasconade. Where is that "point," and when is the South, "stung" as it i "almost to madness," to repel these "insults" and to demand with one voice that those "wrongs" shall cease? Are to wait until utter " madness" overtakes us? Until Slavery is abolished in the District? mise as applicable to California, and to declare that Until the Abolitionists come here and attempt to care ry off our slaves under our own eyes? Are we, like the tortoise, to remain in the same spot until the fire of an infernal Fanaticism shall have burnt us to the quick? Must we, like brutes, lie down until we are goaded into action? Is this all the Register has to offer for the salvation of the South and the preservation of the Union? Why, even Gen. Cass, a Sens. tor from a free State, declares that before he will put such an outrage as the Wilmot Proviso upon us he will resign his seat, and with it his official honors and his pay; and Mr. Dickinson, another Senses from a free State, announces that before he will see North Carolina and her Southern sisters trampled on. he will draw his sword and fight for them to the death. And what is the Register's response to this! Here it is : "We are right in opposing a Southern Convention, and the people of the State are wrong,

what the Register calls standing up for the South. The Register says " these injuries have not been embodied in acts." Does not that paper know that for years a number of the free States have deliber. ately violated the plain letter of the Constitution in relation to fugitive slaves? Does it not know that the South loses hundred of thousands of dollars an. nually in this way? We advise the "Locum Tenen" of that paper, if he does not know these facts, to read the Speeches of Messrs. Butler and Mason without delay. They may impart some information The Register insists that "there is one" Whig in to him, perhaps, on these points; and then if he

If the people here unite to demand their rights, some

of their 'acts' may amount to 'treason,' and we have

no wish to be called a 'traitor.' But 'we warn our

Northern friends'-yes, we warn them not to "en

body their injuries in acts." That, we suppose, is

We go for a Southern Convention boldly and will. out reserve. We believe it is the only course, in this emergency, to preserve the Union and to save the South from accumulated aggression and insult. We demand, in the name of the people, that this question of Slavery be settled now, by the present Congress, and settled forever. Delay is fraught with ties unutterable. "These are the days which try men's souls "; and the soul which feels itself unequal to the trial, must shrink back into its native nothingness. These are days which, if the Union should survive them, will give new life to the Union and add scores of years to its existence. The very dangers through which all of us shall have passed, will render it dearer to us than ever; and this question settled, there is nothing that can seriously interrupt Let our watchwords be :- " Equality or Independ-

ence"-the union of the South for the sake of the

JUSTICE TO GEN. CASS.

A good cause is sure to triumph-justice, at one time or another, is as certain as the sun. The Raleigh Register has at length come forward to render its tribute of praise to Gen. Cass, for his late great Speech, and for his lofty and patriotic efforts to settle the Slavery question on an honorable basis to both sections. The Register as good as takes back all it has said against that distinguished man in connection with this question; and, we believe we may add, that paper in effect gives up its doctrine, heretofore so strenuously maintained, of the Constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso. The Register says:

"Gen. Cass has it in his power to do much, very much, to save our distracted country. With such natriotic sentiments as he has avowed, we class him among those controlling spirits around him in that ion—to all of which the New York demagogue said this dark day."

Gen. Cass, it is true, "has it in his power" to do very much to shield the South and save the Union; but had he been chosen President he would have been in a position to do much more. There would have been no doubt about his course; and coming as he would from a free State, whatever he might have done in behalf of the South would have had the greater weight and influence on that account. What will ple of California to form a State government, with the ries, and with the Wilmot Proviso in her Constitu-Now, as we have before stated, we shall urge no ob- tion? We remember a remark made by Mr. Senator Freesoil journals of note and influence; and in view these and other facts, we feel bound to say we cannot look forward to his future action in this regard with

OLD MECKLENBURG FOREVER! We learn from Correspondent that on Tuesday of January Court the 29th ultimo, "two hundred and fifty or more par sons, representing every class and pursuit in life without reference to party, signed a call for a Meet ing to be held in Charlotte on Tuesday of April Court, to appoint Delegates to the Nashville Corvention."

Old Mecklenburg is still sound to the core, as she was in '75. Her gallant sons know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them.

The favor of our correspondent, a "Western Whig." in relation to this movement, shall appear in our next. We regret that we could not make room for it to-day.

We have received several Communications, which